# **WEBSTER DAVIS** TO RESIGN TO-DAY.

Statement Made Positively by a Republican Paper at His Home.

## TALKED PLAINLY TO M'KINLEY. RIOTING THROUGHOUT ITALY. LONG BAFFLED EXPLORERS. REORGANIZATION OF MILITIA. RECEPTION WILL BE CORDIAL.

Stormy Scenes With the President - Davis Has a Message From the Boers to the American People.

Kansas City, Mo., April 1 .- A Journal special from Washington says:

Webster Davis of Kansas City will 10-morrow tender his resignation to the President as Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Davis decided to take this course as the result of his visit to South Africa. He has decided to deliver a public address touching the entire scope of the present war, and believes that he can best do so while free from any restraint which his present position would the sitting was suspended daily owing to impose upon him.

"When taking his departure for home from Pretoria, 2,000 people gathered to take leave of him at the station. They appealed to him in tears to state their cause to the American people, and Mr. Davis says his conscience would haunt him if he proved recreant to that pitiful

"He believes the American people are not truly informed on the situation. He will, therefore, avail himself of an early opportunity to relate his experience and observation at a public meeting that shall be free to all. Mr. Davis has de-cided on this course after mature deliberation and free consultation with his

### STORMY WHITE HOUSE SCENES.

Inten Washington, April 1.—Webster Davis, Asto a detant Secretary of the Interior, and rethe rathy returned from South Africa, believes the administration should do something to terminate the war between Great Britain and the Boers, Mr. Davis had an excellent opportunity for observing both the claimed throughout the country a great Boer and the British side. Stories are affoat | revolutionary victory, and the chamber beas to stormy interviews between the Presi-

Mr. Davis's friends are talking much more freely than Mr. Davis himself. One of them attributes this statement to

Mr. Davis: 'My conscience would not let me sicep if I falled to tell our people and tell the world the awful facts which the whole world ought to know as I know them." Pour times, it is said, the President sent

for Mr. Davis to urge him to abandon his 'Ouixotic" attitude. In one of the interviews between the Pres-

ident and the Assistant Secretary of the Interior the latter is alleged to have said:
"Mr. President, I have seen with my own
eyes the battle for liberty which honest, Godfearing people are making against tre-mendous odds. I talked with President Kruger and I promised that godly man that would ask my Government and my fellowfilled that promise and, since you take no interest in that cause of humanity, I must insist upon the acceptance of my resignation. I am determined to tell the people what I have seen and know and I cannot do To-night Mr. Davis was seen by a reporter. The Assistant Secretary was in company with a strong Boer sympathizer. He

was disinclined to discuss the subject. "I have not resigned as yet," said he. "I do not know what I may do later on. I have not hired a theater in which to address the public. I have received four in- Franklin Circuit Court Will Convitations to deliver lectures before various organizations. One invitation came from the National Geographical Society. I have declined them all. That is all I care to

Just when the break between the President and Mr. Davis will come is not known. That it is imminent is certain. It is said that Secretary Davis has consented to consider the matter of resignation for some time. In view of the administration's attihe cannot express his mind either for publication or on the rostrum, so long as he many years. The session of the court will is a member of the administration. President McKinley's ideas seemed to be summed up in the words, "Anything to kep Davis

It is well understood here that Mr. Davis many other communications of a similar character, the message has "been received Mr. Davis cannot speak his personal

mind, because he is a member of the ad-ministration, and he cannot tell President Kruger's message to the people unless President McKinley acts on the messages r releases Mr. Davis from the seat of con-

Mr. McKinley is not disposed to do either. Mr. Davis, a humane and liberty-loving citizen, finds this enforced silence madden-

Secretary Davis is one of the ablest orators in the Republican ranks. His work for McKinley in 1896 in the West attracted naof Assistant Secretary of the Interior. The severance of official relations between President McKinley and himself would be a political sensation and fall little short of international one. He has a large personal following and enjoys great popularity. His friends say that Great Britain holds a mysterious influence in Washington and that he personally believes that the cause of the Boers is the cause of liberty and independence, and as sacred as the for which our forefathers fought against

### THIRTY-SIX MORE INSANE.

### Wrecked American Lives Returning From the Philippines.

San Francisco, Cal., April 1.-The transport Sheridan arrived from Manila to-day. the reported typhold fever aboard and was placed in quarantine, where she will probably remain for several days. The Sheribrought from Manila 110 army prisoners, eighty-eight sick, eleven insane and thirty-two discharged soldiers and eleven navy prisoners and forteen sick sailors.

TRANSPORT SHERMAN. Manila, April 1.—The United States transport Sherman sailed to-day with a battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry, Captains Richard T. Yeatman, Armand L. Lasselgne and William S. Biddle; Lieutenants Robert Field and Oliver, 175 military prisoners and

TRANSPORT GRAND. San Francisco, Cal., April 1.-The transport Grant sailed for Manila to-day with a number of assistant surgeons and 5,000 tons

# KING IS BELIEVED TO HAVE FLED.

to Quiet the Queen's

Government's Withdrawal of the "Public Safety Bill" Has Encouraged and Strengthened Advocates of a Republic.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Rome, April 1.-(Copyright, 1960, by W. R. Hearst.)-It can no longer be doubted that a dangerous condition of unrest obtains throughout Italy. This has existed for some time, but has been brought to a head by the Government's attempt to pass a coercive measure known as the "public safety bill." This, under the plea of suppressing riots, etc., takes away free speech and the right of public meeting.

For six weeks the Government strove to pass this bill by empowering the President to suppress the Opposition speakers, but urrear and fights, which the Socialists and Republicans started about a week ago. During the discussion of the bill. Signor Pantago electrified the chamber by an imp is sioned appeal to the Constituent Assembly which he demanded should be elected by plebiscite, and a reform of the Italian Co. stitution.

This extraordinary and revolutionary entiment caused a frantic scene. The icputies shricked, the President appeal d breatened and wept, and ultimately suspended the sitting, amid cries of "Long live the Constituent Assembly" and counter

tries of "Long live the King."
The result in the country was instantaneous. The Naples University had to be closed, owing to a desperate fight between the Socialists and monarchist students caused by an insulting remark regarding

the Crown Princess.

At Bologna, the students were in revoluunder the King's orders, prehibited similar

The King, becoming alarmed at the extent of these movements, ordered the Government not to press the bill. Pelloux protested, but the King was determined, and as a result the Government withdrew the bill on Friday without having passed one

storm of applause. The Socialists procame more uproarious than ever. The Socialists peited the President with Paper pellets and even books, and shouted, "Out with him! Down with the King! Long live

the Republic!" The sitting was suspended, amid fighting. The Roman students' rlot on Friday broke up the Lenten services in a church until the police interfered. The clerical cress on Saturday denounced the attack on the religionists, but aside it encourages the anti-royal movement, which it is reported is secretly supported by the Marquis Rudini, the former Premier, and many Italian nobles.

The King is so plarmed that he has no been seen for several days. It is known that Oneen Margherita has implaced him to fly to Civita Vecchia, and it is believed he has some there to calm Margherita. The people here are not allowed to muster in crowds and everybody is wondering what will happen next.

Yesterday, Signor Colombo, the President of the Chamber, with the whole staff, resigned as a protest against the Govern-ment's weakness. The attempt to elect his successor to-morrow is awaited breathless interest.

# TO PROBE GOEBEL KILLING.

vene To-Day.

Frankfort, Ky., April 1.-The convening of the April term of the Franklin Circuit Court to-morrow, with Judge Cantrill sitting, marks the beginning of the final legal proceedings against the alleged assassins of the late Governor Goebel, and on this account makes it the most important in the history of criminal trials in this State in many years. The session of the court will liminaries. The names of the Grand Jurors have not yet been made public, and will not be until to-morrow. Judge Cantrill's brought an important message from Presi-dent Kruger to President McKinley. Like and comprehensive, is looked forward to tomorrow with more than ordinary interest. The Grand Jury will probably get In working order Tuesday, and, of course, the assassination of Governor Goebel will be the first case taken up. It is known that the Commonwealth's Attorney, Franklin, who conducts the presecution on the part of the State, has had subpoences issued for numerous witnesses in rotation, and others will be issued as soon as the court gets down to work.

The names of the suspects who have already been arrested and whose cases have been referred to the Grand Jury for investigation are Republican Secretary of State Caleb Powers, Judge William Hartle Lakeland; Henry Youtsey, Frankfort; J. L. Sutton, Williamsburg; Harland Whittaker Butier County; Silas Jones, Whitely County, and John Davis, Frankfort.

Warrants are also out for ex-Secretary of State Charles Finley, Captain John L. Powers of Knox County and "Tallow Dick" Combs, colored.

it is not probable that any indictmentwill be returned before the latter part of the week at the earliest and if the cution makes good its claims, the investigatton will involve a large number of others against whom indictments will be returned

The general impression prevalls that nontrials will come up at the present term and it is understood that the defens probably in every case will move for a change of venue to some other county c account of the heated state of public feeling here. Republican Adjutant Genera Daniel R. Collier, so far as known, is the only one of the Republican contestants who

FINLEY IN INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Ind., April L-Charles Fin-ley, ex-Secretary of the State of Kentucky, was seen at the Plaza Hotel to-night and informed of the issuance at Frankfort of a warrant for his arrest for alleged connection with the conspiracy to kill Goebel and was asked as to what action he intended to take. Said he: "I came away from Kentucky before I had any intimation that such a thing had or would be done. After I learned of it and was returning, I learned of the mistreatment of Powers and Davis after their arrest, and their abduction from the Lexington jail, and decided I had no desire for such pranks to be played upon me just at present. Besides, I believe I can attend to some private affairs that interest me just now more expeditiously and satisfactorily from the pleasant city of Indianapolis than from a cell of the Franklin County Jail." nection with the conspiracy to kill Goebel

# MAGNETIC POLE LOCATED AT LAST

grevink on His Antarctic Expedition.

ficed in the Effort to Solve the Secret-Many Wrecks in the Path.

Weilington, New Zealand, April 1.-The exploring steamer Southern Cross, bearing Mr. C. E. Borchgrevink, and the survivors of the South Pelar - spalithm atted out in 1898 by Sir George Newges of Lendon,

arrived here to-day. Mr. Borchgrevink reports that the magnetic pole has been located. Mr. N. Hansen, one of the zoologists who started the expedition died on the voyage

Antarette Explorations. REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, April 1.—What little has as yet been told of Herr Carsten Egeberg Borehgrevink's discoveries in the South Polar Sea has been eagerly read, because, despite the general advance of discovery and exploration, the Antarctic Continent and the Antarctic Ocean are still almest as unknown as they were a century ago. The great of explorers in their race

for the North Pole and the baffling barrier

ice that fringes and guards the

tie Continent have contributed toward keep ing the world in its ignorance. Compared with the wealth of exploration and the sacrifice of treasure and life layished upon the desolate North, the South polar regions have been neglected. When Borchrevink started out on his latest trip of Antarctic exploration he considered that he was entering virgin territory, as former explorers had merely touched the mysteious continent here and there. There has been since the Fifteenth Century a constant belief that there is a southern conti-

Captain Cock took part in the discovery of lands in the southern sea, land, but did not, as Kerguelen had done, proclaim that he had discovered a continent until he had investigated it. He sailed around South Georgia, naming a cape Disappointment, as a memorial to his failure. His experiences almost destroyed the belief

in the Southern Continent. Ross, of all explorers, is most closely as sociated with discoveries in the extreme south, because of his voyages in 1833 to 1843. He discovered Victorialand on the Southern Continent and sailed along the coast until a mountain range he was fel-lowing ended in a volcano, which he named Erobus. Here, also, the ice swept down to the water and projected so far into the sea that Ross abandoned his effort to follow the coast. After Ross little was accomplished until the advent in southern explaration of Herr Borchgrevink.

Borchgrevink's first voyage was made in 1894, when he shipped as a common saflor in the Antarctic. On his return he conributed a paper on Southern exploration that established his reputation as no ex-plorer. On his former voyage, he was the first white man who had set foot upon the Antarctic Continent since Captain Ross

discovered it in 1841. The recent expedition of Herr Borchgre vink was organized in Norway and London with the liberal assistance of Sir George Newnes, and sailed from England in Aug ust, 1898. One of the objects of the expe dition was to search for Gerlache, a Bel gian explorer, who had gone on a trip to the Southern Continent the year before and of whom nothing had then been heard. Before Gerlache left Europe was informed of the course of the Southern Cross, Borchgrevink's ship, so that bould, if in straits, be on the lookout for I Another object was the discovery of th othern magnetic pole, which Borchegrey ink believed to be situated in latitude 7 degrees, 5 minutes south, and longitude 15 degrees east. He expected, if he found himself able to land on the coast, to strike randly for the interior to locate this pole

Still, a third object was the settlement of the controversy as to whether there wa buman life on the Continent, Borchgrey ink believed there was, Ross discovered that seals killed on the

coast of Antarctica had deep scars in their desh, and supposed them to have been Borchgrevink made a closer study of

they were not made by teeth, but by weapthey would have been had they been re yed in a fight, but were on the back and sides. From this he argued that there must be a people on the continent akin to the Eskimos of the northern islands. His expedition left Hobert,

December 19, 1898, During the latter part of February the members landed from th cuthern Cross, near Cape Adare, Victoria id, on the Antaretic continent, There the party was left and the ship was to return them this year. Borchgrevink's party comprised Lieuten

u W. Colbeck, R. N. R., as first magnetic server, assisted by Mr. Louis Bernacchi, r. N. Hansen and Mr. Hugh Evans, as ologists; Poeter H. Kleevstad as medical

### **OLIVIER'S MOVEMENT.**

Reported to Have Passed Jammersberg Drift Friday. London, April 2 .- The Times has the following from Mafeking, Basutoland, dated

Friday, March 30: "General Olivier has just passed Jammersberg Drift with 200 men, four guns and sio wagons. The column, which extended thirty miles, was accompanied by many women and children.

### STIRRING BURGHERS.

President Steyn Urging Them to Renewed Resistance. Mozerue, Basutoland, March 31.-President

Steyn is reported to have gone to Ladybrand to stir up the burghers there to re newed resistance.

mediate vicinity of Plattberg and taken up commanding position adjacent. The Dutch who surrendered their arms at Ladybrand are now suffering seizures of

### JOUBERT PREFERRED BOTHA.

His Last Wish Was That He Should Take Command. Kruger said in public to-day that the last

Pretoria, Friday, March 30.-President expressed desire of the late Commandant General Joubert was that he should be succeeded as Commandant General by Louis Botha,

### **ELIMINATING "FREE STATE."** Railways Now Known as the In-

ternational. Cape Town, April 1 .- Army orders were

issued to-day, declaring the abolition of the title "Free State Railways," and superseding this by the title "International Mili-tary Rallways."

# BILL TO SOLVE THE ARMY QUESTION.

ST. LOUIS, MO., MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1900.

Humbert Probably Has Left Rome Discovered by Explorer Borch Measure to Be Introduced To-Day The Route She Will Traverse Alby the Democratic Caucus Chairman.

Men and Money Have Been Sacri- Congressman Hay's Measure Designed to Make the National Guard a Real Supplement of the Army.

> Washington, April 1.-Representative Hay SPECIAL BY CABLE. of Virginia, one of the prominent members of the Military Committee of the House, has prepared with great care a bill to create out of the militia of the several States a reserve volunteer army for use in time of wer, to supplement the regular service. The the basis of the National Guard. Its equipment with the service rifle and its complete organization in time of war into regiments, brigades, divisions and corps, with the three battalions' formations, as in the regular service, and is designed to obviate the necessity of a large standing army upon the ex-

be made 35,000. The bill will be introduced in the House ince from the fact that Mr. Hay is chair-

man of the Democratic caucus, The bill makes all citizens between ages of 18 and 45 liable to military service 000,000 annually for the maintenance of the National Guard of the several States, thus forming the nucleus of the volunteer army, and requires the Secretary of War to keep In each State a supply of ordnance stores sufficient for ninety days' use for the Na-tional Guard of the State in the event of

It provides a system of mobilization for the Guard by dividing the States into military divisions and provides for a Board of Officers in each State, who shall hold elections for the positions of Second Lieutenant in the National Guard, such officers to be promoted for merit and efficiency.

Mr. Hay Explains. "The time has come," said Mr. Hay to-day, n explanation of his bill, "when it is necessary to consider carefully the question of United States. In the minds of many the maintenance of a large standing army eems a necessity, and there seems no better way out of it. The Secretary of War has well said that 'the regular establish-ment in the United States will probably never be, by itself, the whole machine with which any war will be fought.' This Conservative men will seek some means by which the regular establishment can be educed to a minimum compared with the expenditure in time of war.

"On the 1st day of July, 1901, the present army will be reduced to its peace basis of \$ \$10 men. Taking into account the situa tion which may confront us at that time will it be necessary to increase the regular army? The reasons for such increase are various, but the most important are that here must be a sufficient number of men to man our seacoast defense, sufficient number to preserve order in the Philippines and a sufficient number to do police duty against the Indians and to take care of the various posts in the United States. The number of men sufficient for these purposes s variously estimated at from 65,000 to 101 609 men, but it is not now necessary to de-termine this question, because a year may

very materially change present conditions Present System Not Adequate. "This country has fought all of her wars with citizen soldiers, and no good reason Money spent for the purpose of organizing and equipping the militia of the States ! money saved, and the sooner this cours is adopted the better it will be for the country. Heretofore the militia has been organized with a view to war, The folly, not to say crime, of such a policy was demonstrated in the Spanish War. The time has come when we must solve the problem of national defense and solve it, if possible, in a way to prevent the creatio of a large standing army. An organized citizen soldiery, in touch with the and composed of the people, does this. The which will effectively create an organized military, which will be available at a moment's notice.
"The bill, if enacted into law, will, it is

confidently believed, so far toward solving successfully the intricate problem of national defense and at the same time aby ate the necessity for any increase in the standing army. BOER PRISONERS DYING.

# Departure for St. Helena Delayed

by Sickness.

Capo Town, Saturday, March 31.-The departure of the British transports with the Boer prisoners for St. Helena has been delayed in consequence of the increased sickness among the prisoners. Three died today and twelve have died during the week. Arrangements are being made to prevent overcrowding. The prisoners do not complain of their treatment or their food. Many of General Cronie's men when cantured were completely worn out with the hardships they had undergone, and little strength was left them to fight disease. Moreover, the confinement on shipboard is very irksome to men who have been accustomed to outdoor life.

### PORTUGAL'S CONCESSION.

British Troops May Cross Rhodesia.

London, April 2-The Lisbon correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Portuguese Government has wired

# DUBLIN IS READY FOR THE QUEEN.

ready Is Hung With Thousands of Flags.

Visitors From All Over Ireland Are Crowding the Dublin Hetels-Incidents Indicating the Feeling.

Dublin, Sunday, April 1.—(Copyright, 1909, by the New York Herald Company.)-"Bedad, and its man you're all going, I'll be thinking," said an old 6-foot Irishman, walking in College Green this evening. Indeed, dirty old Dublin, as it has been bill contemplates a general broadening of lovingly called, was to-day bristling with excitement and bright with thousands upon thousands of fluttering flags.

Good Catholics, as Dubliners are, they carefully avoid working on Sundays, but to-day was an exceptional occasion, when all scruples were waived, in view of the urgency of getting ready the most extensive preparations that Dublic has ever at-

piration of the present law, July 1, 1961, increasing the standing army to 65,000, and tempted, It may seem overearly, yet this afternoon authorizing the present volunteer army to the whole route of many miles, which the Queen will follow, has been transformed o-morerw and receives additional import- into one archway of flags suspended from Venetian masts, whilst, wherever space admits, stands have been built up. The Trinity College stand holds 1,000, and the students will wear their full academicals, and in the volunteer army. It appropriates 340,- | their band will play "God Save the Queen." The only voice raised to-day against the Sovereign's visit is that of the editor of the "United Irishman," but as, at the same time, he denounces such good Irishmen as Messrs, Redmond, Healy and O'Connor as trailors, his words fall flat.

Way the Women Go. The Sunday Chronicle, on the contrary, cays that it is a happy augury that on all hands political differences have been sunk in an enthusiastic desire to offer to the Queen "coad mille faithe."

What strikes me to-day, when the people are out in thousands, as a sure sign that her Majesty's passage will arouse enormous enthusiasm, is the unmistakable evidence in the situets that Irish women have taken With scarce any excepup the loyal cry. tions, all were wearing red, white and blue ribbons and patriotic badges with lit-tic pictures in them of the Queen, Lord the future military establishment of the Roberts, Lord Kitchener and Colonel United States. In the minds of many the Baden-Powell, and if the women are thus inclined, the men are sure to follow.

My experience to-day, after seeing many

people, is that the Irishman is going to ac-cept this occasion as giving to the Englishman an opportunity of knowing the Irish-man better at home.

afternoon I asked one, "Will there be any disturbance

He replied: "Certainly; but if it was made oftener it would be more popular." Then he went on to tell how the Duke of onnaught had, since his arrival here, become very popular with the soldiers and I road to Bioemfontein and about fifteen the people. The Duke, with an Irish title, | index from that town. who really loves the Irish, has done much to pave the way toward that recon ciliation so much wished for by the Eng-

Not a Political Vista. Lord and Lady Cadogau this morning crossed over by the Irish Mail, having been over to confer with the Queen on ber

The Queen, in considering her visit not political but a tribute to the Irish people for the bravery of their brothers at war, exacted that the Lord Lieutenant should ctain his full rank during her stay. The Viceroy and his wife are here very much liked striving their utmost to obtain the good will of the people.

I heard much regret that the Duke and Duchess of York were not coming, because

they have aircady made themselves pop-ular here, and the Duchess is never fired of singing the praises of "Old Ireland." .

The Prince and Princess of Wales are the only ones of the English royal family who ish, for the Princess was in feur for her when the Prince passed the well-rememalong the route left an impression on his sensitive mind which he will never forget. But those were different days. In those days political, electrical pressure was runat a dangerously high point. ning at a dangerously mgn point.

Every hotel here is full to overflowing. se rooms having been booked three weeks

But Dublin hotel keepers, observing fudicious conduct, have, following the lead of Shelbourne's famous hotel, not raised their rates over those of normal times, so as not to discourage future visitors.

### SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

McClintock Building, Pittsburg, Pa., Damaged \$75,000 by Fire. Pittsburg, Pa., April 1.-Fire to-night in the McClintock building, 510 Market street. the McClintock building, 510 Market street, caused a loss of \$5,000. The fire damage was but \$50,000. \$15,000 of which falls on Stanton Ellett, photographer. The remaining loss is distributed among the numerous tenants on the fourth and fifth floors, including the Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church. The flames were confined to the upper floors, but Rosenbaum & Co.'s retail millinery establishment on the ground floor was little to the confined to the upper floors. erally drenched with the great volume of water poured into the building. The loss to this firm will reach fully \$50.00, the extensive stock of Easter millinery being completely ruined. The losses are all thought to be well covered by insurance. The fire started in a pile of waste in the jainter's room, and is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

### VERDICT FAVORS OMAHA. Arbitrator Olds Sustains the Bur-

lington's Differentials.

"The Portuguese Government has wired orders to Beira that British troops and ammunition be allowed to pass through freely to Rhodesia..

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Veiga Beirao, has announced in the Chamber of Deputies that the Government is in possession of rallway bonds with which to pay the award of the Delagoa Bay Railway arbitration tribunal."

LONG-SUFFERING MAFEKING.

Cause of Lord Methuen's Recall Not Khown.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Monday, April 2.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company).—
The reasons for the recall of Lord Methuen and his force from Barkly West to Kimberly seems to be as little understood in Cape Town as it is here, but it seems evident that a good deal of patience will be needed in waiting for news of the operations for the relief of Mafeking.

"The Portuguese Government has wired Omaha, Neb., April 1.—Omaha and the Burlington road are the winners and Kansas City, and the Kansas City, those leading to the replication of the differential on packing house products to the Carolinas and the Southeast from 6 cents to 3 cents as between Omaha and Kansas City, how been the penalty upon the Burlington for its fight so far.

The best way to judge of the immediate effect is to state that Omaha packers in 1899 shipped to the Southeast and the Carolinas 8,900 car loads of packing-house products. The half of the old differential, or the 3 cents about to be cut off, averaging 80 as ar. Thus would have resulted to Omaha packers a net saving of \$72,090, for, since the products had to be sold in competition with Kansas City, this difference had to be made by the seller. The Burlington for its fight so far.

Which discusses the situation at the Carolinas and the Carolinas and the Southeast from 8 cents to 3 cents as between Omaha and Kansas City and the Kansas City. Burlington for its fight so far.

The best way to judge of the immediate effect is to state that Omaha and the Southeast from 8 cents to 3 cents as between Omaha and Kansas City. Burlington for its fight so far.

The be REPUBLIC SPECIAL

# ANOTHER BRITISH FORCE CAPTURED.

Colonel Broadwood's Command, With Six Guns, Walked Into a Boer Trap.

Only Fifteen Miles From Bloemfontein-Roberts Sent a Relief Force, Which, at Last Accounts, Was Attacking.

Bushman Kop, Saturday, March 31 .- cour cavalry proceeded further east and the The British force commanded by infantry made a good leigment upon the Colonel Broadwood, consisting of the toward Brandfort, their left had been garrisoning at Thaba N'Chu, as we was obliged, in consequence of the near ( approach of a large force of Boers, to

Colonel Broadwood marched to the Ploemfontein waterworks, south of the Modder, where he encamped at 4 this

At early dawn the camp was shelled will ever learn the value of scouting comes by the enemy from a near point. Colonel Broadwood sent off a convoy with the batteries, while the rest of the force remained to act as a rear guard.

They arrived at a deep spruit, where the Boers were concealed, and the entire body walked into ambush and was captured, together with six guns.

most of the British had walked into the trap before a shot was fired, General Colville's division, which left Bloemfontein early this morning, arrived here at noon and he is now shell-

The loss of life was not great, since

### ing the Boers.

POSSIBILITY OF RESCUE. BY MILTON V. SNYDER.

SPECIAL BY CABLE London, Monday, April 2-(Copyright, 1960, by the New York Herald Company. The extraordinary run of success which had hitherto attended Lord Roberts's operations was broken on Saturday, when part of a British force operating east of Bloemfon-teln walked blindly into a Boer ambush

and was captured, with six guns. never be, by itself, the whole machine with which any war will be fought. This with which any war will be fought. This affirm the fought of the dead that in time of peace the whole machine will be the regular establishment machine will be the regular establishment machine. The friend driver in Dublin is always as man from whom you may be sure of drawing a reply clothed in candor, reflecting the fought. The friend driver in Dublin is always as man from whom you may be sure of drawing a reply clothed in candor, reflecting the fought. The friend driver in Dublin is always as man from whom you may be sure of drawing a reply clothed in candor, reflecting the fought. The friend driver in Dublin is always as man from whom you may be sure of drawing a reply clothed in candor, reflecting the fought. The friend driver in Dublin is always are found from the fought. The friend driver in Dublin is always as man from whom you may be sure of drawing a reply clothed in candor, reflecting the found driver in Dublin is always. The friend driver in Dublin is always as man from whom you may be sure of drawing a reply clothed in candor, reflecting the found driver in Dublin is always. The friend driver in Dublin is always as man from whom you may be sure of drawing a reply clothed in candor, reflecting the found driver in Dublin is always. The friend driver in Dublin is always as man from whom you may be sure of drawing a reply clothed in candor, reflecting the found driver in Dublin is always. The friend driver in Dublin is always as man from whom you may be sure of drawing a reply clothed in candor, reflecting the found driver in Dublin is always as man from whom you may be sure of drawing a reply clothed in candor, reflecting the friend driver in Dublin is always as man from the friend driver in Dublin is always as man from the friend driver in Dublin is always as man from the friend driver in Dublin is always as man from the friend driver in Dublin is always as man from the friend driver in Dublin is always as man from the frie He repiled: "Faith, and what would that and the border of Busutoland, The British commander was threatened by the near ap-proach of a large Boer force, and, finding his position unterable, marched that night to the Bloemfentein waterworks. south of the Modder River, where he encamped. This position appears to be on the

Early Saturday morning the British camp was shelled from the rear. Colonel Broadwood thereupon sent off a convoy with the batteries, while the rest of his force remained behind to act as a rear guard. The road here crosses a deep spruit, in which the Boers had concealed themselves. The whole British detachment walked into the ambush and were captured, with six of the guns they had with them. According to one account, the British loss was no

great, as most of the convoy were in the trap before a shot was fired. Lord Roberts seems to have heard of Broadwood's plight very quickly and sent General Colville's division at once to his rescue. The latest reports say that Colville arrived on the scene Saturday noon and began shelling the Boers, so that there is some hope that the guns and wagons will be re-

### DECISIVE BLOWS ADVISED. London, April 2 .- Spenser Wilkinson, in

the Morning Post, says: The attack on Thaba N'Chuand, the con roy, is a sample of the mode in which the Boers will try to conduct the war. It is a legitimate mode, and the most effective for Boer purposes. So long as the Boer army keeps the field such attacks will embar rass the British, and perhaps the best way to get rid of the difficulty would be a swift idvance and decisive tdows against the

### THURSDAY'S BATTLE. BY BENNET BURLEIGH.

(London T-legraph Correspondent.) SPECIAL BY CABLE. Bloemfontein, Friday, March 39.—(Copy-ight, 1990, by the New York Herald Company.)—A brisk, yet protracted action was fought vesterday around Karee Siding, re-sulting in the defeat of the Boers with loss. enemy fell back toward Brannfort, Mr. Rudyard Kipling drove out with me in my cart under bullet and shell fire. Our return journey involved a drive of nearly

This action was something more than a mere reconnoissance. It resulted in our freeing a wide area of rough, serub, billy country of the presence of the Boers and from danger of raiding and shooting of peaceful burghers who have accepted Lord

Roberts's terms.

Moreover, the dispersal of the enemy enables the work of repairing the railway and bridges to be carried forward. Although our horses are not yet quite ecovered from the effects of previous fatigning work, arrangements were made Wednesday to dispatch a column to attack the enemy, who were believed to be about 5,000 strong, holding the ranges northeast and west of Karee Siding. These natural positions were strengthened

wails and trenches, and defended by guns and pompons. The Johannesburg police held the central ridges. General French advanced from Roodenhenvel to Kalfontein with twentyfour guns and cleared the sprults of the enemy. He then turned toward Louden-bek. Tucker's infantry held the ground close to the railway. Colonel Le Gallais's brigade of mounted infantry remained mostly in reserve until the afternoon, the Australians, City Imperial Volunteers and Kitchener's and Nesbitt's Horse doing most of the preliminary scouting.

The Boer outposts were driven in. The

enemy in falling back to the main ridge at tempted to turn Le Gallais' flank, the Jo hannesburg police coming down upon the plain about noon, but the British rifle fire and our "pompoms" were too much for them, although the police were supported big guns and pompoms. Le Gallais was unable to carry the enemy's left hill and range, but by 2 o'clock French was bothering the Boer right, al-

though they tried hard to outflank him and deal a counter attack. Loudenbeck was occupied by them as our column advanced. Ticker's men, arriving, came under a heavy fire. They deployed and attacked the place and cleared the position. Then, helped by field batteries, they drove the Boers ward, carrying the railway line and embankments held by the Boers. I saw the enemy re-enforcing the right at

o'clock in the afternoon. Half an nour later they came running in and then, as

Tenth Hussars, Household Cavalry, two | with much tenacity until nightfall to secure horse batteries and a force of mounted their comrades' safety. The guns were teinfantry, under Colonel Pilcher, which | The Boers lost, I believe, quite as many as we ourselves did, including several pris-LONDON CHAGRINED.

Hoped British Officers Had Quit

Blundering. London, April 2, 4:30 a. m .- General Buller's anxious inquiry whether British officers back with enforced emphasis to the British public to-day on receipt of the tidings that a convoy with guns has walked deliberately into a Boer ambush within about twenty miles of Elemfentein. Lord Roberts's own report of the affair, if yet received by the War Office, has not been published, and no account of the affair is available to the public except the dispatch from Bushman Kep. Nothing can be said, therefore, regarding the exact extent of the misfortune. Evidently Colonel Broadwood thought it necessary to retreat in haste from Thaba N'Chu, as he marched all through Friday night, apparently followed by a consider-able force of the enemy. The convoy and guns had to pass through a deep spruit which the Boers had occupied. Six of

twelve guns-comprising two batteries-all the wagons, and, it is feared, many men, fell into the hands of the Boers, whose dar-ing, displayed so near Bloemfontein, shows that they are rapidly recovering heart after their recent reverses. The hope is expressed here that General Colville will recover the convoy and guns, but this hardly is likely in such a difficult country, and it is possible that the next

news will be that, after a stiff fight, Gen-eral Caville has extricated Colonel Broadwood from his difficult position, but failed to retrieve the disaster. Severe criticisms are heard regarding the renewal of the old mistake of underrating the Boers and the absence of proper preeaution. No doubt the affair will revive Boer hopes and inspire confidence among

the enemy at a critical moment. Great things are expected by the Boers of the new Commander-in-Chief, General Elotha, who has made his reputation wholly during the present campaign. Foreign officers serving with the Boers have ex-

present surprise at his clever tactics. The proof of continuing Boer activity in the Free State will compel greater circumspection on the part of the British and will possibly delay the march of Lord Roberts northward

Detailed accounts of the fight at Karee Siding estimate the Boer forces variously from 3,000 to 5,000 men. Brabant's Horse occupied Wepener last Lord Methuen has issued the following

notification at Kimberley:
"I have received instructions that if any listurbance occurs west of the Vaal River my force is to return and punish the rebels

## LEADING TOPICS

### --IN---TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri-Fair Monday and Tuesday: variable winds. For Illinois-Fair, preceded in eastern portion by rain Monday; Tuesday fair: brisk northwesterly winds. For Arkansas-Fair Monday; fats and colder Tuesday; southerly winds.

1. Bill to Solve the Army Question. What Senators Found in Cuba. Another British Force Captured. To Probe Goebel Killing. Webster Davis to Resign To-Day. King Is Believed to Have Fled.

Roberts on Joubert. Doctor Hillis Their Text. Answers Bishop Potter. Whites Favor Annexation. 2. Dublin Is Ready for the Queen, Cavalry Troops Arrive Safely. Leary Displeased the President.

Pretoria in War Time.

Japan to Test Russia's Strength, Doctor St. George Mivart Dead. 4. Schreiber's Colors Much in Eviden Line on Youngsters at Morris Park. Young Used Terrific Speed. Bennings Opens To-Day Advices from Japan.

Fire at Newport. Republican Party Breach Is Widening Wheelmen Beat the West Ends. Democrat May Succeed Cullom. Resigns His Pastorate. Two Firemen Killed. Frosts in Mississippi. Scores Dallas.

6. Editorial. The Stage. Sure They Will Lose the House. Naval Veterans to Honor Dewey. Liquid Air the Force. Lincoln an Inventor. Japanese Up-to-Date.

Vote Tuesday on Puerto Rican Bill. Dying of Hunger in Puerto Rico. Reorganization of Police Relief Fund. General Prosperity Noted in Mexico. War Revenue Tax. Speculation Overdone

Lead and Zinc Report. A Quart of Whisky Killed Him. Constructing a Giant Pier. Noted Crooks Arrested. Weather Bulletin. 10. Sermons and Services at the Churches

11. Movement of Grain. The Cotton Markets, Live Stock Markets, River News.

12. Fifty-two Years of Spiritualism Masked Men Rob a Brewery Office. Indians Refuse to Stop Dancing. Chinese Celebration.

Child's Pathetic Mistake